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Sunday, March 13, 1904.

In all this excitement, the Hon. Joe Rawlins, naturally, is keeping cool.

On the other hand, some prophets are without honor save in their own country.

Dani's last farewell was to the hope of getting a quarter of a million on her tour.

But Apostle Lyman is willing to admit that there are some good laws that are unobjectionable.

Having but one wife, no wonder Apostle Smoot was surprised when he was chosen an apostle.

However some women may feel that they would like to punish President Smith by marrying him.

It being leap year, what, for instance, would Apostle Teasdale do if some lady insisted on marrying him?

Brother Roberts will of course feel benefited by the nice, uncomplimentary things the press has been saying about him.

Apostles Teasdale and Taylor will presently show that they are not concealing themselves, by coming out of hiding.

However, we can all do as we please about recognizing the law that winter ends tomorrow when the groundhog comes out for good.

Some Utah people are already planning to be away during the heated term, having heard that the sub-committee is coming out.

One result of the investigation will probably be that of making Mr. Jensen careful not to make any typographical errors with his pen.

The Clear has asked the Russian newspapers to publish only the truth, but can they do this and print the St. Petersburg war news?

There may be much sickness next summer if the sub-committee will only show that it is too polite to go into a bedroom to take testimony.

If there are any compromising statements about plural marriages in historical Jensen's biographical sketches they are typographical errors.

Probably Brother Roberts did not have the adoption of a constitutional amendment in mind when he said the investigation would benefit the church.

Should the Clear, however, try to compel the Russian newspapers to tell nothing but the truth, he would find how impotent after all is autocratic power.

The Russian fleet at Port Arthur now proposes to go out to meet the Japs. Admiral Marokoff being of the opinion that it is an imperative naval duty to return calls.

In vetoing a resolution making an appropriation for advertising, perhaps Mayor Morris felt that Utah was already getting more advertising than it could afford.

The Emperor of Korea must be envied by some of our Utah people, as he writes, in response to inquiries from aspiring ladies, that he has all the wives he wants.

If the Senate committee does not like his celebrated bill, Abel John Evans would be pleased to send it a copy of his fish and game bill, which he knows it would admire.

Senator Tillman is suffering from a severe throat trouble, and even those who do not like him trust that no permanent injury will result from it except to his voice.

Mayor Morris gave four reasons for vetoing the Black resolution, when he might have merely stated that it was illegal because it did not provide for the employment of Democrats.

A rare treat is in store for the people of this city in the coming of Prof. S. H. Clark of the University of Chicago. The professor is a dramatic interpreter of rare discrimination and power, and his lectures and readings are certain to be of the highest class. He is at the head of the Department of

Public Speaking in the University of Chicago, and principal of the Chautauqua School of Expression at Chautauqua, New York. As an interpreter of literature he stands for the best ideals; everywhere he is hailed with the greatest enthusiasm. His voice is remarkably fine and under excellent control, and adds marvelously to the effect of his renditions. The series of lectures begins on the evening of March 14th, and continues through to and including the forenoon of March 26th.

THE QUESTION OF GOOD FAITH.

We have shown that the head men of the Mormon church, including the three most recent presidents, all testified under oath that the effect of the manifesto of 1890 was that polygamy, unlawful cohabitation, and all illegal practices must be given up.

They testified to this expressly in the hearing before Judge Leffebour on the effort to recover the excheated property, and Congress restored that property on the express stipulation that all illegal practices had been given up, as sworn to by the leading men.

They testified to the same thing on the hearing respecting the title to the Temple lot in Jackson county, Missouri.

They petitioned for amnesty, agreeing to stop all their unlawful practices, and on that pledge amnesty proclamations were issued by President Harrison and by President Cleveland—the express consideration being that all concerned had come within the law.

It was an absolutely plain case, running through a series of years, and every time the pledge was renewed, by oath and by protestation, that polygamous living had been given up, and that the laws would be obeyed.

But it is objected in a certain quarter, notorious for quibbling evasions, that the Constitution contained no mention of unlawful cohabitation, but only of polygamy.

There is nothing in the point, but a mere technical quibble at best; it is unworthy of serious consideration. The language used was broad enough to cover both offenses, both in the enabling act and in the Constitution.

Of course, the effort in the Constitutional convention was to meet the language of the enabling act, explicitly and precisely, neither adding to nor taking away therefrom. And that was what was done. It is impossible to twist that into a condoning of unlawful cohabitation.

Why should unlawful cohabitation have been mentioned in the Constitution? The language used was clear enough to cover it, and to forbid all forms of polygamy.

Above all, had not the church, by its leaders, repeatedly and earnestly sworn and protested that all illegal practices, including unlawful cohabitation, had been given up?

Was the convention to go out of its way to express itself on this? or to denounce the slavery of the negro? Was not all that a thing of the past, and was not the prohibition of polygamy put into the Constitution primarily to conform to the act passed by Congress requiring it, and under which the convention was operating?

Was it not all a thing of the past, solemnly surrendered, and did not the first State Legislature legitimate children to a date stated, thus formally closing out a dark chapter, which was never more to be opened in Utah?

Any dispute of this is a monstrous perversion of facts. Even those who have made such startling revelations of polygamous conditions testified that they knew it was against the law; and they had repeatedly testified that the law was to be obeyed.

It is wholly idle to attempt to break the force of these awful disclosures, or to deny that they are unlawful, or in any way to seek to show that they have been condoned. And the reason why the law in the case was not enforced was because the offenders were so strong in power and alliance that they could overawe witnesses, suppress testimony, and terrorize the officials of the courts.

The acceptance by the stockholders of the Utah and Salt Lake Canal company of the Utah Lake reservoir scheme as declared feasible by the Government engineers, paves the way for the like acceptance by all the canal companies. It is gratifying to note that the compromise proposition agreed upon between the directors of the five canal companies and the general committee was emphatically affirmed, and the proposition to ask for a great number of feet than agreed to in that compromise was buried under a heavy adverse vote. The preliminaries in this great work are now getting on as well as could be desired.

Drawing parallels likening the Savior of the world and the heroes and martyrs of all time, with the Mormon church leaders in their "heroic" practice of polygamy, and at the same time disclaiming any intention to draw such parallels, is the refuge of one who has at once a profane, lecherous, and cowardly heart. The shocking scandalousness of it is not in the least relieved by the disclaimer of intent to do what in fact is actually done.

Another move has been made, which enhances the importance of the United States in the estimation of the world. The news from the Russo-Japanese war will be sent first to this country over the Commercial Company's Pacific cable, and will be published in the United States first of all. In pursuance of this policy of the news-gathering associations of the world, the laying of the cable from Guam to connect with the Japanese telegraph system becomes of

prime importance, and its laying should be proceeded with at once, whether Russia objects or not. Her proposition that the laying of that cable would be a breach of neutrality is not worth a moment's consideration.

FRIDAY NIGHT'S MEETING.

The meeting held on Friday evening in this city to inaugurate a protest against the imputation that the law-abiding people of Utah condone or palliate the indecent and prevalent polygamous practices that have been so freely testified to in Washington as existing here, was very outspoken and earnest in protest against that imputation.

There was a unanimous expression that the law-abiding people of Utah cannot afford to be silent under the statement that they are "broad-minded" enough to condone this outrage upon public decency, this violation of good-faith pledges to the Government, this open and scandalous revelation of contempt for the law.

The movement inaugurated to voice this altogether praiseworthy protest has the vigor of a vital principle, and the sense of resentment at being put in a false position behind it, and it is certain to be a live factor in the public mind, and to grow to formidable proportions.

There is absolutely no division upon the necessity of protesting against the continuance of the polygamous conditions that have been testified to, and also against the attempt to make the Gentile element, so called, participate criminally therein. The reasons why the law-abiding people here have not been able to help themselves and to make their voices heard against the abominations are well understood here; they are not in any degree reasons for which the Gentiles are responsible, but are obstructions reared not only against their wishes, but in contempt of their rights.

The meeting took steps to voice this protest of all right-thinking people against the prevalent conditions, and also to perfect an organization which will give force and effect to the protest. Just what form this organization shall take, and whether it will be made general and permanent, or temporary simply, to serve the purpose of the protest, is something that will require careful and thorough consideration.

The committee having this matter in charge will without doubt act with the judicious deliberation which the occasion calls for; and all who attend the adjourned meeting of Monday night should give such reflection as they find possible to this phase of the movement, with a view of doing precisely the right thing, the thing that will not only be right in itself, but successful as a practical, timely move called for to preserve the self-respect of law-abiding men and women.

DEMAND FOR ALL THE WATER.

It is evident from the disposition shown by the owners of dry-bench land, that they are eager to take all the water that can be supplied them by the Government's improvement of Utah Lake. At the meeting of Thursday, enough land was represented to take all the surplus remaining after the primary rights and the additional needs of those owning the primary rights have been satisfied.

This is a most satisfactory outlook for the enterprise. The dry-bench land-owners can make little or no certain use of their lands under present conditions, and though the water will cost them a good deal more than it will cost the present water-users, they are still keen to pay the cost and get the supply.

In this they are wise; they will be able to make use of their land, and even at thirty dollars an acre for their share of the improvement and the cost of the necessary ditches, it will be a profitable investment for them. It will also be a great thing for the State and for the county to have the proposed additional thirty-five thousand acres put under cultivation. It will increase the valuation, and enrich the whole commonwealth.

As to the general proposition, it is undoubtedly true, as State Engineer Doremus states, that the proposal of the Government to put in this improvement if the interests affected desire it and are willing to meet the requirements of the law, would be a happy deliverance. It would afford an ample supply, for all time to come, at a reasonable cost, on easy terms. And the basis tentatively agreed to on last Saturday, allowing the five canal companies each fifty second feet free, is a generous concession to the companies. It is all that can be conceded, allowing any chance for others, as he says, and that "it would be in the nature of a calamity for every landowner in this valley should we miss this golden opportunity to secure an ample water supply" is too evident for argument.

But we have no idea that the opportunity will be missed. Everything is working well now toward its consummation. The indications are that the enthusiasm of the dry benchers is becoming contagious. We look to see a practically unanimous affirmation of the agreement by the stockholders of the canal companies at their various meetings.

The boiler-makers and iron ship-builders of America, through their Grand-President Organizer of the Brotherhood, John McNeil, are sending out from Kansas City a letter urging support for the bills to put the Philippine transportation in the coastwise list, and the measure for the carrying of all public supplies in American ships. They put their advocacy of these measures on the ground that they will provide work for them at their trade and disclaim all connection with any combi-

nations, monopolies, or trusts. Their position is the true American position; they speak for the American standard of wages and of living, and expound the true basis of the American protective system. Their plea should be heeded, and we trust that a Republican Congress may enact the bills indicated.

THAT GRAND JURY REPORT.

In view of recent sensational admissions and disclosures of law-defying living in this city, it is interesting to recur to the findings of the last grand jury we had in this judicial district, and read the naïve report made by that curious body, which was not able to get a trace of this lawlessness.

It was the right of this body, of course, to inquire into all violations of the law in this vicinage, and to bring in true bills of indictment against any found in crime. But it could find no crime anywhere within its jurisdiction, that could be called polygamy.

The jury, however, in stating the purpose of its calling, laid down a broad premise; that "we were called to inquire into such rumored violations of law and offenses against public morals as seemed to demand the larger discretion and wider powers of a grand jury;" in short, just such offenses as have now been testified to in Washington.

Did the jury find them? Not any. On the contrary, it investigated certain rumors of alleged polygamy, but could find nothing substantial; all was rumor merely, vague, unsubstantial. No evidence of a single case of polygamy could be found, in this district, since Utah became a State.

The rumors, the jury went on to say, "grew out of innocent circumstances which in ordinary communities would have created no suspicion or scandal, but which here, probably owing to a feature of our Territorial history, have been seized upon, and the crime assumed without evidence, much to the chagrin of innocent citizens, and greatly to the detriment of our State and its reputation throughout the Nation."

And the jury gives this slug to the witnesses who sought to point out violations of law: "Those who prize the fair name of our State and the rights of neighbors should hereafter be more careful to secure facts and evidence before charging this crime."

And yet the infraction of the law was multitudinously admitted in the testimony at Washington. But the grand jury not only couldn't find it, but visited harsh censure upon those who claimed that the law was being violated!

In view of the reproach which the grand jury cast upon the witnesses who claimed the existence of crime, and the warning it gave them against injuring the fair name of the State, what must the members of this grand jury think of the testimony that has been given in Washington and sent broadcast over the country?

A LITTLE REMINISCENCE.

The following, we believe, is printed for the first time. It will remind old citizens of a controversy that was recorded-making, and that has an important bearing on questions now brought prominently before the public by testimony being taken in Washington. Because of its timeliness, its special bearing on matters now prominent, and its inherent importance, The Tribune gives it this publicity:

To the Honorable, the President and Members of the Senate of the United States: Your petitioners respectfully represent that they are members of the State Senate and House of Representatives of the Legislature of the State of Utah.

On the 22d day of February, A. D. 1897, the two houses of the Legislature of said State convened in joint session according to the laws of the United States, for the purpose of electing a Senator in the Congress of the United States. That at said election Moses Thatcher, a citizen of the said State of Utah, qualified according to law to sit as a Senator in the Congress of the United States, received the votes of 22 of the said Senators and Representatives of the said Legislature. That said Joseph L. Rawlins, a citizen of said State, duly qualified as aforesaid, received 21 votes; that Henry P. Henderson, a citizen of said State, received 1 vote; that Arthur Brown, a citizen of said State, received 1 vote. That upon the announcement of the ballot, the presiding officer of the joint session declared the said Joseph L. Rawlins duly elected as a Senator in the Congress of the United States.

Your petitioners do hereby allege, that there is in the State of Utah an organization, religious in character, to wit, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, that said church through its officers and directors have exercised an undue influence upon certain of the members of the Legislature aforesaid and that by threats of religious persecution and threats of temporal and spiritual disadvantages the said officers and directors of the said Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints did prevent certain members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Legislature aforesaid from voting for Moses Thatcher and by undue influence caused the election of the said Joseph L. Rawlins.

Petitioners allege that all this was done in violation of the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and respectfully but earnestly urge upon your honorable body to cause an investigation to be made of the action of the officers of the said church; that the said Moses Thatcher be declared elected as Senator in the Congress of the United States, and for such other relief as may be deemed equitable and as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray.

Wm. G. Nebeker, Geo. A. Whitaker, Joseph Benson, D. O. Ridout, Jr., Ben. A. Harbort, N. C. Sorenson, L. C. Thoresen.

The news from the seat of war continues to be of the same irregular, uncertain, and confusing character that it has been from the first. One sees an account of an engagement or an important move and begins to read it, when all at once it is seen that it relates

to something that is several days, or maybe over a week, old, and which didn't amount to much even while it was news. The efforts making by Japan to allow of the presence of correspondents at the front, it is to be hoped, will largely cure this nuisance, and put the news of the war on a regular news basis.

BUSINESS, TRADE, AND FINANCE.

The week has brought another renaissance to Utah of a prosperous season. In a general storm which covered all parts of the State. It cannot fail to be of great benefit to the agricultural, horticultural and range interests.

The proposed Utah Lake improvement is also taking on new encouragement and it looks now as if the period of sparring for advantage and the delays attending it are about over. It will be glad news to all concerned when the preliminary arrangements have all been made and the formal petition and pledge of security for reimbursement have been completed and forwarded to Washington.

A piece of good railroad news of the week was that announced on Friday morning, the letting of another contract on the San Pedro road (the Salt Lake route) for the grading of an additional fifty miles onward to the Los Angeles connection, from the southwestern terminus of the present work. This will indeed be an important advance; it will not need many more such to make the connection complete. In a year from now we have reason to expect that through trains will be regularly scheduled.

The announcement yesterday morning in The Tribune that in about two weeks track-laying will begin on the Rio Grande spur from Crescos or Mack in Colorado to the asphaltum fields in Utah, was one of much interest. We have heretofore mentioned this proposed line, but it can be said that it has got down to practical work with very little blowing of horns and but little preliminary skirmishing.

The Moffat road, building hitherward from Denver, and the Western Pacific, building hitherward from San Francisco, have developed nothing especially new during the week; but it is now generally agreed that the new transcontinental and direct road which the two will furnish, is to form a part of the Gould system.

The mines of Utah continue their great production; they are certain to make a new record this year, and to show a mineral wealth and product which will surprise the country. In this showing the smelters of this valley will do their full share; they are enterprising, and are constantly adding to their capacity, and constantly reaching out for new ore supplies that will give them the reason for enlarging and adding to their plants.

General business throughout the State, encouraged by the plentiful snowfall, the great output of the mines, and the active railroad building, has a better outlook than ever before. All the material factors for its upbuilding and for the most successful year in the history of the State are present and immediately available.

In this city, trade is good, and the outlook is excellent. The prospective settlement on a more satisfactory basis of the freight rates for this city is sure, when accomplished, to have a vitalizing effect, and to favorably affect all lines of business.

In this connection, the work of the Commercial club's committees to advance the interests of the city and of the State, cannot fail to have an excellent influence.

The Committee on Mines and Mining met on Wednesday night, to devise plans for the advancement of this great and productive industry, and especially to secure for this city the permanent headquarters of the National Mining Congress. This effort was urged by The Tribune when it was known that the Congress had decided to have a permanent location instead of holding its sessions at different places year by year. This city is the center of the mining region of America, and is more easily accessible to all parts of it than is any other place; and it offers every facility desirable as such headquarters. The Committees on Sanitation and Public Health, on Public Parks and Improvements (in connection with the Board of Public Works, the City Engineer, and the Engineering Committee of the Council), and the Special Committee on freight rates on ore, coal, coke, bullion, and other mine products have also been beneficially busy.

In the country at large Bradstreet reports improvement in the jobbing trade and in the iron industry. Spring trade opens slowly, by reason of the cold and storms and floods.

Dun reports increased activity in business with the more seasonable weather, and an effort to recover lost ground and prepare for a large spring trade. Collections are improving, industries reviving, and encouragement in the iron trade.

The International Mercantile agency reports spring trade about completed, and 10 to 15 per cent behind the total volume of last year to this date, though the difference is not so great at New York.

The bank clearances in New York show a decrease compared with the corresponding week last year, of 27.3 per cent; in the cities outside of New York, of 5.3 per cent; an aggregate decrease of 26.3 per cent, which shows more than anything else the subsidence of wild speculation and the stoppage of the flood of combination securities.

The New York bank statement, issued yesterday, showed no changes of importance; two and a half million increase in loans and three and a third million increase in deposits were the

features. Its issuance had a steady effect on the market.

Speaking broadly, the condition of the country in industry, trade, and finance, is on a firm foundation of prosperity, interrupted, when interrupted at all, only by labor strikes and by the unfavorable conditions of the season. The people are prosperous, and are looking forward to a prosperous year.

Mayor Morris's veto of the Black resolution makes clear two things; that he is in doubt about the hearing of the law as to city positions, and that he is determined to have that doubt resolved in favor of his claim to be the sole source of power. And while claiming this supremacy over the representatives of the people in the Council, he claims also to be a Democrat, and opposed to all forms of one-man dictation. It is a common remark that the Mayor is a bird; but what kind of a bird?

Salt Lake City will soon be made a customs port of delivery. The House has concurred in the Senate bill creating this city as such a port, and of course the President will sign it. The bill establishes the port, under regulations of the Treasury Department, and provides for a collector of duties, with a salary of \$2000 a year.

NOTES ABOUT MEN.

The Sultan of Turkey never sleeps two consecutive nights in the same room, so great is his fear of assassination. In the palace are a number of built-up rooms, each of which are furnished as sleeping chambers. Once in a while he retires to rest the Sultan announces in which room he intends to spend the night, so that all the rooms have to be constantly prepared for his reception.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Congressman Jenkins of Wisconsin met for the first time a few days ago in Washington. "I saw you once before, a good many years ago, General," said Mr. Jenkins. "It was near Brandy station, during the Civil war. We were posted in the woods and you were riding by at the head of a column of men. I took a good aim and fired at you, and I'm very glad to say that I missed. But you certainly did rouse my dander, for you never even looked around to see where the shot came from." The General laughed and moved an adjustment to the Senate restaurant, where a clinking of glasses was shortly heard as the battle of Brandy station was fought all over.

Davidson, the former University of Pennsylvania football player, who was recently married, played professional football after leaving college. Mr. Davidson is a good-natured, curly-haired giant. He had courted his present bride some time before he was married, but little progress was made. Now, Mr. Davidson's nose was broken. Now, Mr. Davidson's nose was never his strong point in personal beauty, so he seized the opportunity and so say his friends, sent his girl the following telegram: "My nose is broken. Shall I have it set Greek or Roman?" The reply came back: "Greek." It was set Greek. Shortly afterward the engagement was announced. His friends said that Mr. Davidson had won by a nose.

Congressman Kyle of Ohio, while campaigning in that State, stopped one evening at the best hotel in a small city, having put it in his head. He had hardly laid his head on the pillow before he was fast asleep, and he knew nothing until he was called next morning. At breakfast several of the other guests complained vigorously of the terrific snore which had resounded all night in room 16. They agreed that a man with such a tremendous disposition should never sleep away from home. "How did you rest, sir?" said one of them to Mr. Kyle. "Never better in my life," answered the Congressman, helping himself to another slice of ham. "Why, where the dickens was you?" exclaimed the stranger. "In room 16," said the Congressman, calmly.

NOTES ABOUT WOMEN.

Mrs. Horace N. Allen, wife of the American Minister to Korea, has lived for nearly twenty years in the section in the Orient which is now so prominent before the world.

Effadora J. Faulkner of Portland, Me., is suing Louis Sukowitch for \$500 damages, alleging that he kissed her against her protest, "meanwhile putting both arms around her waist."

Madam Sarah Bernhardt, whenever she has had a moment's leisure, has jotted down a number of up-to-date notes and reflections upon people she has met, which she will use in her memoirs.

Monday, February 22nd, was the eighty-second anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker of Hartford, Conn., the youngest and the only surviving child of Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher. There was a family gathering at dinner in the evening, and each hour of the day was marked by the receipt of messages of congratulation and in other pleasing ways by her many devoted friends. "I am full of life and feel as though I should live to be 100," she said.

Countess Cassini, niece of the Russian Ambassador to this country, owes her title to the fact that she is an accomplished linguist. When the Count was quartered in China she studied that complicated language, and her studies came in very useful at an important crisis by enabling her to act as interpreter between her uncle and Li Hung Chang at a sudden and important interview on the spot of which a good deal depended at the time of the Boxer troubles. This service was reported to the Emperor, and in consequence he created the young lady Countess in her own right, and she is therefore Marguerite Countess Cassini, instead of Countess Marguerite Cassini, as she is by birth.

SPICE.

"I wonder if he's really of any use in the world," remarked the girl in blue. "Oh, yes," replied the practical girl in gray. "He can be used to make other men jealous."—Chicago Post.

Mrs. Snobs—I want a girl accustomed to being employed in the best families. Agent—I've got just the girl you want. She was employed in seven of the best families last month.—Brooklyn Life.

"My gracious! What a crush!" gasped the shopper. "I'm nearly dead!" "Permit me, madam," said the floor-walker, politely, "to call your attention to the uniform department in the basement."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Have you asked papa?" "Yes," I telephoned him. He said he didn't know who I was, but it was all right.—Life.

We desire to announce to our friends and patrons and all future piano and organ buyers that you will find us with a splendid line of goods at 51 and 53 South Main. We have just received several carloads of goods, and can give you an excellent choice, at the right price and on terms to suit your purse. Call and see us at our new ware-rooms.

Vansant & Chamberlain.

"HANNA IS DEAD."

(Written for The Salt Lake Tribune.)
A Nation's grief in these three words is found.
How strange the thought, how awful in the sound!
A product of his country's native soil;
Revered and loved by every son of toil;
Esteemed and honored—not for wealth or birth,
But for the greatness of his manifold worth.
His name was ever linked with hope and song,
A heroic man, with pulse-beats firm and strong;
A sterling, generous-hearted friend
That loved—aye, even to the end!
He was a man that laughed with wholesome cheer,
And wept with those that weep. He knew not fear.

Believing in himself, he measured life
For that which he would build, nor praise nor strife
Withheld the building. With unerring care
He reared an edifice so wondrous fair,
And indestructible that there is naught
Which can surpass the marvel he has wrought.

But how 'tis true that o'er his silent bed
A loving Nation whispers, "He is dead!"
Beneath the blue-arched vault of nature's dome—
Sunlit and starlit, is his peaceful home;
In this august rotunda, laid in state,
He sleeps—this honest man, so simply great.

In offices of state, as ne'er before,
Is mourning for the guide that is no more.
In many a little cottage by the way,
In which his name is blent through every day,
The children will be told that he is dead,
As, awed and hushed, they steal away to bed.

When in some happy time, the Book of Fame
Is opened to select a favorite name,
"Mong men and angels for some higher sphere
Than mortals can obtain, or dream of here,
Among the shining names in letters fair,
MARTIN ALONZO HANNA'S will be there."
EDWARD A. OLDFHAM.

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